FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Received per Steam Boat,
BOXES FRESH SODA BISCUIT,
½ barrels Butter Crackers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 46tf

CORN MEAL.
A GRIST MILL near the Lodge has been put in complete order, and is now prepared to grind corn in any quantities, and at short notice. A careful and trusty Miller has been employed. Those wishing it, can have their Corn exchanged.
Fayetteville, April 14, 1841. 46tf

Standard Keeper's Notice.
All persons using Weights and Measures in this County, contrary to law, are notified that the subscriber keeps his Office on Gillespie street, at the house occupied by Mr. E. J. Clark, at which place he may be found at all times. Should he be absent from home, Mr. E. J. Clark will act for him, being duly authorized to do so.
FREDK MOORE, *Standard Keeper.*
April 13, 1841. 46tf

COMMERCIAL AGENCY.
NEW YORK.
THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a
General Agency and Commission Business,
in this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.
From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he may be enabled to render himself useful to his friends; whose business he respectfully solicits. Particular attention will be paid to the selection of Goods adapted to the North Carolina trade, and in which, from his past experience, he is confident of being able to give general satisfaction.
GEO. W. HUTTON.
109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.
New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.
An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.
JOHN McRAE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

THE PATRIARCH;
A FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.
ORGANIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.
Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the first of January, March, May, July, September and November, with a clear type, on good paper, and octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, and make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed till March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will thus be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

All subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch may be addressed to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C., (postpaid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial Department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, No. 13 John street, New York.

To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who will insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and *send a copy of the paper containing it to the Nation Advertiser, Washington, D. C.*, will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine," is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce the doctrines of nature and revelation, which designate the family—1. as the great social organization. 2. as a primary school of education. 3. as a religious institution. The present number contains several engravings, and among them a portrait of the editor, Rev. R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan Leavitt; Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

"The introductory article, by the Editor, is on 'the family as an elementary school of education.' We are glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however advise all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; and if future numbers equal the present, we are sure they will never regret the price paid for it, but will be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction afforded.—*Baptist Record.*

"The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. The design of the work is unquestionably good, and it is begun in the spirit in which it has commenced. The 'Patriarch' will prove a valuable auxiliary in the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

"The editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is excellently adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

"It contains a variety of useful practical papers. The plan of the work is most certainly a good one. It is well printed.—*New Yorker.*

"We think it will be a useful and popular work.
Journal of Commerce.

"The first number gives a very favoral le promise that it will be a useful and popular work.
New York Evangelist.

"The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. The writers whose labors are engaged for its pages, is an earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Observer.*

New Books & Stationary.
THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.
A POCKET BOOK, containing valuable papers, was found in the road near Fayetteville, a few days ago. The owner can obtain it by describing, and paying for this advertisement. Call at this Office.
March 24, 1841. 42tf

NEW GOODS.
H. & E. J. LILLY are now opening a handsome assortment of STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS.
Also, a good assortment of
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS.
All of which are offered on accommodating terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
April 7, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED.
200 DOZEN TWIFFLERS, (Plates.)
100 ditto Mufflers, ditto,
350 sets CUPS and SAUCERS,
100 bundles Northern HAY.
SAML W. TILLINGHAST.
April 3, 1841. 44tf

FOR SALE.
10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841. 44

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—
Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.
BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44tf.

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.
JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.
E. J. HALE.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville on the 1st of April, 1841:—

A.
William Allen.
W. P. & D. T. Averett.
James N. Alford.

B.
Duncan Bute.
J. M. Beasly.
Peter Bolton.
Thomas J. Balla.
Arch'd Bute.
Elizabeth Bradley.
D. Bute.
Zadoc Baker.
Matthew Branch.
D. Battle.
Silas Biglow.

C.
Daniel Core.
Neill Campbell.
Arch'd Currie.
John Campbell.
James W. Cromartie.
James R. Chasen.
Daniel Clark.
Evander Calvin.
Colin Campbell.

D.
J. S. Dunn.
Rev. Tho. F. Davis.
Absalom Davis.
Mary Daniels.

E.
Hiram Edwards.
Mary A. Evans.
George W. Ellis.

F.
George Fitch.
Owen Floyd.

G.
Saluda Gee.

H.
Jesse Holmes.
W. H. Harrison.
John Hair.
John Holly.
Reddick Holly.

J.
A. M. Jackson.
John D. James.
Travis Jackson.
Donald Johnson.
Ed. Jennings.
Samuel Jones.
Owen Jones.
Joshua Jessup.
Nathan Jones.
Levi Jones.
Wm. Jackson.
Ab'm Johnson.
Augustus Jordan.

K.
Harriet Kelly.
Timothy Kirk.

L.
Hardy Layton.
Sylvester Lane.
Wm. Murchison.
Robt. W. Lancaster.

M.
John Mitchell.
Cynthia Mills.
Duncan Munn.

Mc.
Catharine McNair.
Donald A. McMillan.
John H. McNeill.
James McKethan.
Angus McDonald.
Benjamin McGee.
Duncan McNeill.
Neill McGregor.
Ann McCormick.
Elenor McDuffy, 2.
Hugh McLean.
Neil McDonald.
Hector McNeill.
Daniel McMillan.
William McDugald.
Murdock McLeod.
D. L. McMillan.
Angus McGill.

N.
Lucy Newsom.

O.
Richard Overby.

P.
M. A. Patterson.
Etheldred Porter.
Mary Poarch.

R.
Emily A. Russ.
William Ralston.
John Ray, (Tailor.)
Duncan Ray, (Hatter.)
John Robinson.
John W. Rouse.
Gibson Rollins.

S.
James M. Smith.
Angus Shaw.
Samuel Shaw.
Daniel Smith.
Abram Scott.
Thomas Strother, 2.
James Smith.
William Smith.
William J. Smith.
William Sexton.
Thomas Smith.
E. H. Sheppard.

T.
Newsom Terry.
Ellen Templeton.
Sarah Turner.
Peter Turner.

W.
John Word, 2.
Daniel Williams,
J. T. C. Wilber, 4.
Hiram Wright.
Wm. R. Watkins.
Thos. L. Whitlock.
Wm. A. Wilkins.
Penny Ward.
Duncan P. West.
Neill Wilkeson.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

NEW NOVELS, &c.
THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Mallay, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

Just Received per Steam Boat,
11 BBLS. NEWARK CIDER.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
RANAWAY, from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a negro man named BILLY, about 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed he is lurking about Town. The above reward is offered for taking him up and lodging him in Jail.
C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf.

NOTICE.
WILL be offered at Public Auction, on the 10th day of May next, at the town of Albemarle, in the county of Stanly, the LOTS of said town, on a credit of one and two years. Bond and security will be required from the purchasers. The site is as convenient for water as any in the county, with never failing Springs. Attendance will be given by the undersigned.
PARHAM KIRK,
D. A. G. PALMER,
MAT. MOOSE, Sen.,
JACOB EFFORD, Sen.,
JOHN LITTLE,
RICHARD STOKER,
Commissioners.
April 3, 1841. 15-3w

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1841:—
A.—Thos. S. Ashe, Joshua Allen, Young Allen.
B.—J. E. Bonnoitt, May Buchannan, William Bradly, George D. Boggan, (2.) Asa Bancombe, Clement Bingham.
C.—Calvin Cox, John Cochran.
D.—Sarah Douglas, Stephen Dees.
G.—Zenel Greer, Henry Grady, Nathan Grace, James Grace, John Grace, H. Gordon.
H.—Charles Hicks, Noah Hendry, Miss Mary G. Hall.
J.—John Ingram, Atlas Jowers, Isham Ingram.
K.—Mrs. Eliza Kendall.
L.—Jas. B. Lindsey.
M.—Edward D. Martin, A. C. Moore, Joseph Medly, James Moore, Morris McCaully, J. B. Morss, Daniel McMillan.
N.—Wm. Newton.
P.—Chany Pratt, John Phillips, Martin J. Pickett, David Prince.
R.—Thos. Robinson, Napoleon B. Robeson.
S.—Albert Stacks, Pina Sikes.
T.—John Taylor, Gray Taylor, (2.)
W.—Jacob Waynesburg, Wm. Waddill or Son, P. H. Winston, Miss M. C. Webster, Christopher Watkins, Wall & Holton.
W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*
[45]

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c.
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
March 1.

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.
THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of
Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters
Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

$200 Reward,
FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.
GIDEON RIGGS.
Riggs' Roads, Williamson county, Ten., 7tf
July 4, 1840.

LETTER FROM MR. BIDDLE.

ANDALUSIA, Bucks County,
April 8, 1841.

Hon. John M. Clayton, Dover, Delaware:

My dear Sir: During your late visit to Philadelphia, you were good enough to express your opinion of the peculiar hardship of my position in respect to the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States. For sixteen years I had been the President of that institution, which, up to the hour I left it, enjoyed a long career of prosperity. Two years afterwards it fell into great trouble, and it seems to be the desire of those now connected with it to ascribe all its misfortunes, including the fatal resumption a few weeks ago, entirely to my administration. Had this been done in a fair and open and manly way, no one would have been more ready than myself to meet that question. But instead of this, what was the course pursued? A committee of stockholders has been for three months at work with all the books and papers of the Bank under their control, raking up every thing which by distortion may injure my administration, or revenge their own personal griefs, or pander to the morbid appetite which prevails abroad about banks and those connected with them. From all communication with that inquisitorial body I was studiously excluded; and I understand that a proposal to invite my attendance, or to apprise me of what they were doing, was rejected.

They ended at last by reporting ex parte and partial statements in regard to myself, and, as you saw at the meeting, no opportunity was given to let the accused be heard, before he was condemned, and the report is widely circulated with an air of official authority, in distant places, where no explanation of mine can ever follow it. Now all this seems to me a signal act of injustice. I know that misfortune has a right to be querulous—but this summary condemnation, without a chance of explanation or defence, a privilege never denied to the humblest criminal, cannot fail to be regretted even by those who have joined in it, when the passions of the moment shall subside. I deeply regret it, less on my own account, however, than because I think such an act of injustice inflicts a severe injury on the bank itself—I regret it still more, because, although separated from the Bank, I felt a sincere interest in its fate, and had prepared with great industry what I deemed the means of reviving its prosperity, which I meant to submit to the stockholders.

All that, of course, is now over. But, as I know you are desirous of ascertaining the truth, I shall proceed to explain to you as a personal friend, several matters, very simple in themselves, but which have been strangely misrepresented. For instance.

You heard in the report a long and complicated story about cotton purchases, and it is so often said that many begin to believe it, that the Bank of the United States speculated largely in cotton, and lost a great deal of money by it. It seems unkind to disturb so established a fact—but the truth is, that during my connection with the Bank, it never owned a bale of cotton, and will not, I believe, lose a dollar by any operation in cotton, unless by great mismanagement hereafter. That whole matter has always been to me a source of so much pride, from its benefits to the Bank and to the country, that I take pleasure in stating the real history of it.

In the year 1837, the Bank went to the relief of the city of New York, by issuing its bonds payable in London. The question was how to provide the means of paying those bonds. Hitherto the only mode of doing it was by the purchase of bills drawn at the South on shipments of produce—but the difficulty now was, that in the general prostration of credit at the South, there was great danger in taking private bills drawn there, while many of the Liverpool houses on whom these bills were usually drawn were themselves embarrassed. It occurred to me, therefore, that the only mode of avoiding these dangers was to purchase no bills at all except founded on direct shipments of produce under the control of the Bank. I accordingly urged the mercantile part of the Directors to engage in that operation—but finding none of them disposed to large operations, I determined that as it must be done I would do it myself.

I accordingly requested Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys to carry out the plan, which was simply to let their agents at the South draw on them domestic bills, for which they would receive the notes of the Bank, purchase the produce and send it to France and England: then as their domestic bills came to maturity in Philadelphia, to pay the Bank, by sterling bills on the Houses in England and France, to whom the produce was sent, and by whom it was sold. This was the whole operation, which lasted from the summer of 1837 to the fall of 1838. It was undertaken without the least idea of any pecuniary advantage, and the only understanding on that subject was a mere verbal assurance from me—that if after repaying these advances to the Bank, there should be any excess, as the Bank could not by its charter buy this produce, or of course take any profits arising from it, such excess should be given to those who encountered the trouble and the responsibility. Nor was there the slightest desire to conceal it. On the contrary all the correspondence and entries I believe passed through the Bank—it was announced over and over again in publications known to come from the Bank, and it was particularly described in a published letter of mine to Mr. Adams, on the 10th of December, 1838, of which the following is an extract:

"In like manner the derangement of the currency placed the staples of the South entirely at the mercy of the foreign purchaser who could have dictated the terms of sale to the prostrated planter. It was thought proper to avert that evil by employing a large portion of the capital of the Bank in making advances on Southern produce. This had two effects. The first was to provide remittances to pay its own bonds in England issued to New York merchants in their extreme distress, for as the Bank could not purchase these staples it made advances upon them at the South, receiving in Exchange bills on Europe—the second was to introduce into the market a new competition, and thus prevent the unconditional subjection of the planter to the foreign purchaser. These advances were made not as in past years on the more personal security of the merchants, which the confusion of all private credit would have rendered too hazardous, but on the actual shipment of the produce to an American House in England willing and able to protect American property from the reckless waste with which it has been often thrown into the market with an entire disregard of all American interests.

"The combination of these causes—the application of capital on this side, and the prudent reserve on the other—has saved to the planting interest an amount which it is difficult to estimate below ten or fifteen millions of dollars. I believe, too, that nearly one half of the commercial debt of this country to Europe has been paid by the mere difference between the actual sales of the securities and staples, and the prices they would have realised, had they been thrown unprotected into the hands of Europeans.—These measures were essentially of a temporary nature, they were measures of emergency, adopted in the midst of a public calamity, and to be discontinued with the necessity which caused them. As soon, therefore, as the capital and industry of the country had time to subside into their accustomed channels, these operations were relinquished, and now they have totally and finally ceased."

In the meantime the benefit was very great, alike to the Bank and to the country. To the Bank because it got the advantage of a large circulation of its notes—it got the premium on its drafts from the South—it got the funds in Europe without the least risk, and a large collection of its Southern debts—What is more important still, the possession of the funds abroad was the means of protecting and saving the agent of that Bank, and of course, the Bank itself from prostration. Of this the most decisive evidence is a declaration made by the President of the Bank himself, in a letter to Messrs. Bevan and Humphreys, of the 5th of February, 1840, in which he says: "The state of the debt due by the Bank to Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle, of Liverpool, has been for some time the subject of great anxiety.—These gentlemen have, with a zeal in favor of the Bank, for which our thanks are particularly due, *sustained Mr. Jaudon in many periods of his late struggles*, with the aid not merely of their funds, but with all they could raise on their credit, and have enabled him to meet his payments, *when but for their assistance, he would not have been able to extricate himself.*"

Finally the operation was of great use not merely to the Bank but to the whole country. The total prostration of all means and all credit in the South at the time placed the whole crops at the mercy of the foreign purchaser. The purchases made to provide bills for the Bank obliged these foreign purchasers to give something more like the real value to Southern produce—it made an actual difference in favor of the Southern States of at least twenty or twenty-five millions—which gave them facilities in the discharge of their debts to the Northern States as well as to the Bank itself.

While these operations were in progress, I left the Bank—about two years ago—and the whole matter was of course to await the event of these sales—to be treated as a mere ordinary mercantile transaction, which it in fact was. After I had left the Bank, a statement was presented to me by Mr. Cabot, of the house of Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys, who was then a Director of the Bank, and did this whole business as the intermediary between the Bank and his house. His statement was as follows:

Sales advised in Liverpool.			
33 000 bales at say	2s.		35 000
5 500	do.	8	16 000
19 000	do.	10	75 000
6.000	do.	12	30.000
9.000	do.	15	54.000
18 500	do.	20	165.000
91,000			
Estimating exchange at 109,			375 000
Profit on 91.000 bales sold in Liverpool,			$350.000
Do. 45 000 do. on hand,			450,000
Sales in France and Holland—(105,000 francs.)			50.000
6.000 bales on hand in France,			50 000
45,000 do. new crop,			60.000
			1,400,000
Deduct for interest, over estimate, &c.			200.000
Estimating French Exchange at 525,			1,200,000

From this account it appeared that the profits realized, and confidently expected, amounted to $1,400,000, and that after paying $800,000 and reimbursing all the advances to the Bank, there would still remain a sum of 600,000 in the Bank, to be enjoyed by the Bank in any way permitted by the charter.

And now what possible disposition could be made of this excess! If there had been no profit at all, I should have been content, for profit was no object in the operation. But if there was a profit, whether of five dollars or five millions of dollars, the Bank could take no part of it, for having no right to purchase the produce itself, to take the least portion of gain upon it would involve an ownership which was forbidden by the charter: and all that the Bank could do was to receive back its principal and interest and exchange with the collateral benefits of the operation. I had never known any thing whatever of the accounts or details, and being wholly unconnected either officially or individually with the Bank when I received this statement, I presumed that the result of the matter was correctly stated, and it was so settled accordingly, leaving the margin of $600,000 to provide against all possible contingency.

Eighteen months after I had left the Bank, however, I received a letter from the Cashier, stating that on winding up this concern, it was found that there was an over advance of $631,390 97, and that the portion which it belonged to me to return, was $315,695 44. This, of course, was a fair charge, and intending to be wholly responsible, and that the Bank should be exempt from loss, I should have paid it at once, but for this consideration. I found upon examining the case, that this loss was in fact occasioned by the sacrifice of this property, in order to sustain the Bank in Europe from embarrassments brought on wholly by the Bank itself; and it became a question, how far, looking at it as a simple commercial operation, the only possible light in which it could be regarded, I, a stranger, no longer connected with the Bank, ought to bear the burden of this sacrifice. The nature and the cause of it were soon discovered. It was thus:

Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle, of Liverpool, on the first of June, 1840, addressed a private and confidential letter to Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys, in which they reply to an inquiry by the latter as to the reasons of their paying over so much money to Mr. Jaudon, that it was impossible for them to resist the repeated and anxious requests of Mr. Jaudon for assistance. Thus they say that their advances to Mr. Jaudon were at one time as high as £270,000, besides being parties to bills on London houses, which were then running for £226,000. They then quote from Mr. Jaudon's letters to them extracts like these. On the 22d August, 1839, he writes as follows:

"I must look to you for £50,000 to make up the sum. If I do not get this, I get none; for all are contingent on my making up my estimates—every thing, therefore, turns upon what you can do—for here I am exhausted. You must therefore work your hardest for me—life or death to the Bank of the United States is the issue. If 5000 bales of cotton must go, let them go, be the loss what it may—it cannot be so great as the loss from a protest, and must be borne by owners or Bank as they may settle the matter between them. I leave all to you, knowing that you will leave nothing undone to save me—the sale of 5000 bales would do the business, and there can be no doubt as to the choice of this evil rather than the other."

And on the 23d he says, further:

"I wrote you yesterday, stating the absolute necessity of my relying upon you for £50,000 to help out my list, without which the whole must fall through; the large sale of cotton will help to provide this I hope. I now want your further aid for another £50,000 in bills on Hueth & Co."

They conclude these extracts by saying:—"In this dilemma we had no alternative but to make your cotton available for the desperate emergency." And again:—"We have deemed it necessary to make this full and unreserved communication, by which you will see that free sales of the cotton shipped by you were absolutely necessary to refund the immense sums of money we had borrowed from bankers and brokers for the use of Mr. Jaudon."

So manifestly wrong was it to throw upon them the loss upon this cotton, that the President of the Bank himself, in a letter to Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys, of the 5th of February, 1840, actually assumed this loss. His letter was as follows:—

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,
February 5, 1840.

Messrs. Bevan & Humphreys, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen,—The state of the debt due by the Bank to Messrs. Humphreys and Biddle, of Liverpool, has been for some time the subject of great solicitude. These gentlemen have, with a zeal in favor of the Bank for which our thanks are particularly due, sustained Mr. Jaudon in many periods of his struggles with the aid not merely of their funds, but with all they could raise on their credit, and have enabled him to meet his payments, when, but for their assistance, he would not have been able to extricate himself. We now learn by the last advices that their own credit will suffer, unless they are relieved from their heavy responsibilities on his account. We are therefore extremely anxious to repay them—but in the present state of the Bank it is impracticable to do it by direct remittances. We understand, however, that they have still on hand a quantity of merchandize shipped by you, some of which they have already been obliged to sell to meet their most pressing engagements on account of Mr. Jaudon. As the only remaining method of acquitting the debt due to them.

I have to request that you will direct them to raise funds by the sale of any or all the merchandise consigned by them to you, and if the sale should be attended *by any sacrifice on its cost*, we will make up the difference, and that the *same difference will be made up on what they have already sold.* Having no other method of paying a debt of so sacred a character, we must submit to any merely pecuniary loss it may occasion. With great respect yours,
T. DUNLAP, *President.*

Here, then, was the positive evidence—first, that this loss was incurred by sacrifices for the benefit of the Bank, and second, that the loss was recognized and assumed by the Bank.

Fearful that my own judgment might mislead me, I determined to consult some eminent gentleman, out of Philadelphia, who would look at the matter with candor and impartiality, and I therefore submitted the whole case to Chancellor Kent. That gentleman's answer was as follows:—

"NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1840.

"*Nicholas Biddle, Esq.:*

"Dear Sir,—I have carefully perused the papers you sent me yesterday, containing the draft of your letter to the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, and a copy of Mr. Dunlap's letter to Messrs. Bevan and Humphreys, of the 5th of February, 1840.

"I am of opinion, and most decidedly, that you are well founded in law and equity in your claim to have deducted from the account, the difference between the cost of the cotton sold at Liverpool, by Messrs. Humphreys & Biddle, to pay their advances to Mr. Jaudon, and the proceeds of the sales. The letter of Mr. Dunlap, as President of the Bank, directing the sale at all events, and at any sacrifice, to save Mr. Jaudon, and exempt the Bank from discredit—and stating that the Bank would make up the difference if there was any sacrifice on the cost, and that the assurance should apply to the merchandise already sold, as well as that to be sold—puts an end, in my judgment, to all doubt and difficulty as to the question of the responsibility of the Bank, and of your claim to indemnity against the sacrifice. The letter, with its assurances, is retrospective as well as prospective, found on the equitable consideration and justice of the case, that sacrifices made at the pressing solicitations of Mr. Jaudon, as the Agent of the Bank, to relieve it, ought to be borne by it.

"I am, dear sir, yours, very respectfully,
"JAMES KENT."

It was then manifest to me that my property had been sacrificed to the necessities of the bank—brought on by the conduct of the Bank after I left it—brought on by the efforts to break down the banks of New York—the real cause of all the disasters of the Bank of the United States—which called upon me to repair the injuries its own conduct had inflicted. To these persons I denied all right to make any such call. I would not consent that I should be made to suffer from their mismanagement. At the same time, I desired to avoid all controversy, especially with the Bank.

With these impressions, I put the whole matter into the hands of a friend, second to none in this city for intelligence and character, and requested him to settle it in any manner which he might deem just and proper.

He has authorized me to make the following statement:

"I began by informing the Committee that you believed your property had been sacrificed by the Bank to meet its necessities, and that you would not consent to any loss growing out of that transaction. I had several interviews with the Committee—they ended by the gentlemen composing it expressing a wish that the matter in dispute should be amicably closed. To this I answered that under all the circumstances you did not recognize the claim to anything, and that you would pay it merely from an unwillingness to have a controversy with the Bank. Among the securities mentioned on the occasion were some sterling bonds of Texas payable in London, and as the Committee were strongly impressed with the belief, in which Mr. Jaudon then recently from London concurred, that these bonds would, by the expected success of the Texian loan, be forthwith paid in London, and be equal to cash there—they preferred these to the other securities, and they were accordingly given.

"In a subsequent interview, after discussing various kinds of securities, the Committee asked whether you could not furnish the whole amount of the balance in the same Texian securities. This, after consultation with you, was agreed to, and the arrangement was so concluded. The principal points of it were:

"1st. That it was maintained by you that the Bank had no claim upon you.

"2d. That the payment was yielded to by you for the sake of peace.

"3d. That these particular securities were selected by the Committee themselves."

Accordingly the deficiency was provided for in that way—the other parties settled for their respective shares, and thus the whole over advance was refunded by giving securities which may be more or less easily convertible, but which cannot fail, I should think, to replace the whole of the over advance. As to the securities—those of Texas—they are at this moment worth far more than the stock of the Bank itself, and it happens, opportunely enough, that I have this very day heard from Europe of the success of the Texian loan, which secures the payment of these bonds as Mr. Jaudon anticipated.

Now this payment of mine was wholly gratuitous. I would not pay until I had ascertained and asserted my rights—and having done that, I voluntarily yielded them. The Committee said that they wished it settled amicably. Undoubtedly they did—for they knew that unless I chose to pay, they could never receive a dollar. I actually paid these 320,000 dollars, which I was not under the slightest obligation to pay—which Chancellor Kent declared neither law nor equity made it necessary to pay—and in doing it, I thought I was giving a strong proof how far ancient and kindly recollections of the Bank prevailed over all selfish considerations. Perhaps I should have been wiser—certainly I should have been richer—had I abstained from a generosity which has been so ill-requited.

Such is the history of this cotton operation. It consisted merely in this—that the bank, accustomed to buy bills of exchange on private credit, resolved for greater precaution when private credit was very unsafe, to buy only from a known party on real shipments of produce. This lasted about twelve months, and when it is over, it being found that the bank had advanced for these cottons more than they realized, in consequence of the conduct of the Bank itself, the parties interested refunded the money. Yet this transaction, simple, straightforward and public, is perverted into a mysterious and ruinous speculation.

To-morrow I will explain to you another matter, and in the meantime remain with great respect and esteem,

N. BIDDLE.

SECOND LETTER OF MR. BIDDLE.

ANDALUSIA, Bucks County, April 9, 1841.

Hon. John M. Clayton, Dover, Delaware:

My Dear Sir:—You are aware that it is now two years since the state of my health compelled me to leave the service of the Bank. From that moment I have been wholly occupied with other matters, and have had not the slightest direction of its affairs, as both my inclination and my duty concurred in the propriety of leaving to those who had the responsibility, the entire control of its management. This total abstinence of mine does not seem to be understood or appreciated, for since the misfortunes of the Bank, I find myself reproached for things of which I knew nothing, and denounced as the cause of all the troubles which have befallen not only the Bank of the United States but every man in the whole country. Being very indifferent to popular clamor, and never suffering myself to be influenced by it to do what I disapprove, I have contradicted nothing and explained nothing, because I could do neither without injury to the interests of the Bank, but its present prostration relieves me from that fastidiousness, for its pecuniary affairs will scarcely suffer from any explanation of mine. Accordingly I now feel at liberty to say and to prove to you that when I left the institution, two years ago, it was in a safe and prosperous situation, and that whatever misfortunes have since come upon it, my administration can in no wise be charged with them.

To this I now proceed.

For thirteen years from 1823 to 1836, I was President of the Bank of the United States. The great object of my labors was to secure to the whole country the blessings of a sound and uniform currency, and now that the subject is historical, I think I may venture to say that the currency and the exchanges of the United States attained a degree of perfection scarcely known elsewhere. It was of that system the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives of the United States, said in 1830: "It may be confidently asserted that no country in the world has a circulating medium of greater uniformity than the United States." And again, "It gives to the national currency that perfect uniformity, that ideal perfection to which a currency of gold and silver in so extensive a country could have no pretentions."

It was of that system that the Committee of Finance of the Senate of the United States, said

"That the United States are in the enjoyment of a uniform national currency not only sound and uniform in itself and perfectly adapted to all the purposes of the Government and the community, but more sound and uniform than that possessed by any other country. It is not easy to imagine, it is scarcely necessary to desire any currency better than this."

The Bank closed its affairs in 1836—when a Board of Valuation of the Stock was formed, composed of a committee of the late Bank of the United States, consisting of Caleb Cope, Robert Ralston, Jr., and John Bohlen, and

A Committee of the present Bank of the United States, consisting of Ambrose White, Matthew Newkirk, and Richard Price;

Who called to their aid three disinterested citizens, John Moss, Benj. W. Richards, and Robert Toland.

This Committee in its negociation with the Commissioners of the Government began by offering for every share of $100 the sum of $111 47. The Commissioners declared that "they estimated the stock to be worth $115 69 per share, cash valuation; adding "that this was considerably below their former estimates, and positively the lowest point at which they would fix the valuation." Finally the Bank agreed to pay $115 58 per share.

Thus far at least every thing was safe and prosperous.

The Bank then became merely a State institution—and although it had to encounter the hostility of the dominant party of the United States, and the violence of local and rival opposition, still it was able to maintain itself against all these obstacles, with unimpaired resources and credit. This will be obvious by examining the statement of its affairs, prepared about the time I left the Bank, as it is reported by this Committee.

Discarding an array of figures which would not be intelligible, that statement shows clearly these results:

Its whole liabilities were, on the first of April, 1839—

For Circulation,	11,571,124
Deposits,	4,473,595
All other debts,	19,376,892
	35,421,161

Its means were—

Discounts,	39,854,004	
Stocks and due by the State	18,358,703	
Real Estate and Mortgages	1,718,436	
State Bank Notes and Debts	8,748,084	
Mr. King and the United States	45,412	
Specie	3,069,580	
Resulting balances—say due by Agencies	3,047,345	
		74,841,566

being more than two dollars for one of its liabilities. Comparing this with the last statement of the Bank of England which I have seen, that of the 1st of February, 1841, it is to the advantage of the Bank of the United States.

Thus the Bank of England had—

Circulation,	16,230 000	Securities,	22,595,000
Deposites,	7,365.000	Bullion,	3,816,000
	23,595.000		26,411,000

While the Bank of the United States, throwing out to make the comparison accurate, the debts on one side, and an equal amount of the securities on the other, would present these points:

Circulation,	11,571.124	Securities,	52,395,166
Deposites,	4,473.595	Bullion,	3,069,508
	16,044,719		55,464,674

If the extraordinary revulsion of the last two years has caused a depreciation in the State stocks, that is a misfortune not a fault. They were at the time of my retirement worth at least what had been paid for them.

Take for instance the rates of American Stocks at London in January and February, 1839, as they were known here in March.

Pennsylvania 5's,	93	Illinois 6's,	93
Mississippi 5's,	93	Kentucky 6's,	94
Ohio 6's,	99	Louisiana 5's,	95

Add to these prices an exchange of eight or nine per cent. and these stocks were all above par.

In March, 1839, moreover, there was nothing to disturb the repose of the monied world. The general ease of monied affairs was apparent. In England the Bank actually reduced the rate of its discount to three per cent., and the following quotations from the London Mercantile Journal which happens to be at hand, will show how uniform and low was the rate of discount there.

January 11—"Discounts on Bankers's bills have been 3½ per cent."

February 19—"Discounts on the first paper continue at 3½ per cent."

On the 25th of March, 1839.—

"Money on Bankers' bills has been available at the same terms as quoted last week. First merchants' paper has been 3½ to 4¼ per cent. discount."

April 2—"Bankers' bills have been currently done at 3½ to 3¾ per cent."

April 9—"Money has been rather plentiful than otherwise, and discounts continue at from 3½ to 4 per cent."

May 7—"Money has been more plentiful. Still discounts continue at 3½ to 4 per cent. Bankers' bills."

In this country stocks were high and what was more important, the internal exchanges were low and uniform, and the foreign exchanges did not require any exportation of specie. Take for instance the prices of those securities then most sought after and since so much depreciated.

Thus	In March 1839	In March 1841
Bank of the U. States,	116	17
Pennsylvania 5's,	106	72
Bank of Philadelphia,	106	75
Planters Bank of Natchez,	92	10
Vicksburg,	69	5
Schuylkill Navigation 6's,	125	65
Lehigh Canal,	90	19

The domestic exchanges were all perfectly settled and very reasonable. That with New Orleans was at from par to ¼ per cent. premium; that with Natchez at par to ¼ discount; and the highest rate of charge for drafts at sight from the most distant parts of the country did not exceed four per cent.

Finally, the Bank had just closed its struggles with the General and State Governments. It had arranged its debt to the United States, arising out of its partnership in the Bank, and Congress had adjourned.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania too had finished its efforts to repeal the charter by a report which assured its tranquility against future attacks, and that Legislature had adjourned.

Then, for the first time during many years, I found a moment when I could seek the retirement I desired, and accordingly resigned.

Collect now, all these elements of prosperity.—Here was the Bank

With 74 millions to pay 35.

With the highest character and credit.

Dividing eight per cent. yet laying up something every year.

Its stock selling at 116.

The foreign exchanges easy.

The domestic exchanges low and uniform.

All its controversies with the General and State Governments settled.

With peace at home and abroad.

And one can see nothing to create a doubt of its safety. So thought and so declared all the Directors of the Bank, who, by numerous Committees and in successive Boards, unanimously united in repeated and strong assurances that the Bank was then in a condition of undoubted strength and prosperity.

[Mr. Biddle here gives a list of Directors, &c., and states that a Dividend Committee reported on the 4th Jan. 1839, and the report was unanimously adopted. Of this report he says,—]

Now this report stated that there was "an aggregate of nett profits amounting to $4,314,707 99," that declaring a dividend of four per cent. would "leave the amount of the surplus profits of the Bank $2 944,707 99." "From these several statements," they proceed, "it will appear that the estimated probable loss on real and suspended debt is $76,-050 51 *less* than the estimate of July last, and that the Contingent Fund is $92,661 75 *more* than the estimate of probable loss." They conclude by saying that the nett profits of the last six months were $1,528,020 19, which, after deducting the dividend of four per cent., $1,400,000, "would leave $128,-020 19, as the surplus profits of the last six months."

Up then to the 7th of January, 1839, there was no doubt in the minds of the Directors of the perfect safety and prosperity of the Bank, since they had a surplus profit on the last six months business of $128,020 19, a total surplus of $4,344,770 99, a decreasing loss on suspended debt, and an excess of nearly $100,000 of the Contingent Fund above the losses it was destined to repair.

On the 7th of January, 1839, came in the new Board of Directors for that year.

Now what did these gentlemen declare of the situation of the Bank?

In March 1839, on the day of my retirement, the Board unanimously adopted several resolutions—in one of which they describe me among other things as one "who having performed so much and so faithfully, leaves the Institution with which he is identified *prosperous in all its relations—strong in its abilities to promote the interests of the communities by which it is surrounded—cordial in its associations with sister establishments and secure in the respect and esteem of all who are connected with it in foreign or domestic intercourse.*"

In transmitting to me these resolutions, the committee, consisting of Messrs. Ambrose White, Caleb Cope, and J. R. Ingersoll, say: "In every emergency you have given it efficient support, and now that your official connection has ceased, you have the rich consolation of knowing *that you leave it entirely prosperous.*"

Nor was this all.

In July 1839, four months after I left the Bank—the Dividend committee reported, that the Bank had "an aggregate of surplus profits amounting to $4,421,289 32," and they therefore declared a dividend of four per cent. This report was ratified unanimously by the following members then present:

MANUAL EYRE,
RICHARD ALSOP,
JOHN BOHLEN,
J. J. VANDERKEMP,
CHEYNEY HICKMAN,
JOSEPH CABOT,
LEWIS WALN,
AMBROSE WHITE,
RICHARD PRICE,
MATTHEW NEWKIRK.

That these gentlemen should make a dividend of four per cent. unless they believed the situation of the Bank justified it cannot be presumed.

Further than this.

In December, 1839, nine months after my retirement, Mr. Jaudon submitted to the creditors of the Bank the following official statement published in London.

"A special committee consisting of five members of the Bank of the United States [Messrs. Richard Alsop, Lewis Waln, Richard Price, John Connell and J. J. Vanderkemp] was appointed on the 12th of November, to examine into the situation of the Bank. On the 15th of November (the day before the sailing of the Great Western steamer) they made a report that the limited time allowed them precluded an investigation of all items of the account, and that they therefore directed their attention to the least perspicuous items. The other items however had been investigated by the committee on the state of the Bank, [on which were Messrs. Richard Alsop, Ambrose White, Matthew Newkirk, and C. Hickman.] The following is given as the result." The details are then mentioned, and the statement concludes thus:

"Probable surplus beyond the capital of $35,000,-000, $1,071,004 34. It should be recollected that the bonus of $2 500,000 paid in cash for the charter has already been charged to the surplus fund, and that if this had been distributed in annual payments over the whole period of the charter as was done by the late Bank of the United States, this fund would stand $2,000,000 higher than it now does."

Still more:

On the 1st of January, 1840—ten months after my resignation—another dividend committee made report concluding thus:

From the foregoing statements exhibiting a surplus of $5,278,925 71, the committee are of opinion *that a dividend could now be declared by the bank*—and strong inducements to suggest that course would press themselves on the committee, if they considered only their wishes to meet the very natural expectations of the stockholders of the institution who have looked with great confidence to a regular distribution of the profits, at the accustomed period. But upon mature consideration of the subject, they are induced to believe that the permanent interests of the institution and ultimate benefit of the stockholders themselves will be promoted by withholding a dividend for the present. The actual condition of the Banks of this State, and respect for the legislature now on the eve of assembling, furnish additional motives for this course."

This report was unanimously adopted by the Board.

Now what shall we infer from all this? Here are successive Boards of Directors—Dividend Committees—Special committees over and over again declaring the existence of large surpluses and making dividends, and asserting the soundness and prosperity of the Bank.

On the first of January, 1839, declaring a dividend of four per cent., and announcing a surplus of more than four million.

On the 29th of March, 1839, asserting that the Bank was prosperous in all its relations.

On the 1st of July, 1839, declaring a dividend of four per cent., with a surplus of more than four millions.

On the 15th of Nov., 1839, after a detailed examination by two committees, asserting still a surplus of three millions.

On the 1st of January, 1840, exhibiting a surplus of more than five millions, and abstaining from making the dividend which they might do, merely from prudential considerations, in respect to the Legislature.

After this exhibition can any one deny what I proposed to prove, that when I left the Bank in March, 1839, it was in a safe and prosperous condition.

It remains to show by what causes the whole of that scene is changed into the present total prostration of the Bank. Some of them are unhappily too obvious.

I have just stated that the winter of 1838–9 was a season of great abundance and ease in monied concerns both in England and in this country; but England was soon after startled by the discovery that the grain crop was deficient, and a demand arose for specie to export for grain, combined with some continental loans, that changed the whole surface of affairs. The Bank of England itself, after borrowing ten millions of dollars from the Bank of France, was still so much drained for coin that it was forced into very severe restrictive measures, which raised the interest of money to twice or three times its usual rates. The most injurious effect was on the stocks of this country, which were no longer convertible in England except at great sacrifices. These causes immediately reacted on this country, producing the usual effects of embarrassments in the community and alarm among the banks. These troubles, such as they were, like many which had been met and overcome in former times by the Bank, might perhaps have been again surmounted by an exertion of the means and the credit of the Bank, but for a circumstance which is thus described in a letter from the late Cashier of the Bank, to whom I applied for information as to the causes which had brought on these misfortunes. His answer is as follows:

MARCH 23, 1841.

N. Biddle, Esq. Philadelphia:

My Dear Sir.—The queries you have propounded to me have occupied no small share of my thoughts. The utter prostration of the Bank of the United States, passes, I confess, my comprehension; I may, however, point out some of the causes that, in my judgment, have mainly contributed to bring about its present painful and humiliating condition. The consequences of the premature resumption of cash payments after the first suspension by the Banks, and the efforts of the Bank of the United States to make that resumption universal, required in the administration of its affairs, the utmost wisdom and experience in finance—and in alluding to a measure adopted by those gentlemen most prominent in its management, after your retirement, I do not mean to impugn their motives, of detract from their merit. After the feverish excitement consequent on this too speedy effort to return to cash payments had in a good degree subsided, another crisis was anticipated, and it was feared that the Banks generally would be obliged again to suspend. This was unhappily too soon to be realized, for the storm was then ready to burst, but instead of meeting its full force at once, it was deemed best to make it fall first upon the Banks of New York. To effect this purpose, large means were necessary, and to procure these, resort was had to the sale of foreign exchange. The state of the accounts of the Bank with its agents abroad, did not warrant any large drafts upon them, especially that of the Messrs. Hottinguer in Paris. This difficulty, however, was thought might be avoided by shipping the coin to be drawn from the New York Banks, immediately to meet the bills. Accordingly large masses of exchange, particularly bills on Paris, which were then in great demand, were sent to New York to be sold without limit. Indeed the bills were signed in blank and so sent to New York, and although a large book was thus forwarded it was soon exhausted, and application was made to the Agent of the Paris House in New York, for a further supply, who drew a considerable amount besides. The proceeds these immense sales of exchange, created very heavy balances against the New York Banks, which after all signally failed in producing the contemplated effect. The bills not being provided for, nor even regularly advised, as had uniformly been the custom of the Bank, were dishonored, and although the agent in London did every thing, which skill and judgment could accomplish, the credit of the Bank was gone, and from that day to the present, its effects upon the institution have been more and more disastrous. Other causes might be adverted to—the connection with the Commonwealth—the over estimates of the value of the charter and various matters, all however subordinate to the particular unhappy measure that I have thus hastily brought to your notice,—which Mr. Jaudon and myself equally deplores as the immediate cause of the disasters which have afflicted the Bank.

Very respectfully,

J. COWPERTHWAIT.

Here then is revealed the real and secret cause of the disasters of the Bank. Now, without meaning to say a single word about the object of these drafts; and without intending the slightest censure of any one, it is impossible not to see in this single circumstance the solution of many of the difficulties of the Bank. The Bank, as I understand, suddenly draws an immense amount of bills on Messrs. Hottinguer and Co. without having a dollar of funds in their hands—without having any authority to draw for a dollar—without a line of explanation as to the nature and extent of these unexpected drafts—and without even the usual commercial notice that such bills had been drawn. Messrs. Hottinguer and Co. could not as prudent men do otherwise than protest these bills, and thus the Bank in the very fullness of its high credit was suddenly disgraced in the eyes of all Europe. The talents of Mr. Jaudon repaired to a certain extent this disaster, but it obliged him, in order to protect the drafts drawn on himself as well as Messrs. Hottinguer and Co., to make loans and to pledge stocks which were thus instead of being sold locked up to await the depreciation which has since overtaken them. And now let me ask in all fairness whether this secret wound—this neglect, or inadvertence, or omission—call it by whatever name you choose—to apprize Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. of these drafts,—a thing belonging to the interior details of the Bank—can be charged upon my administration which had ceased long before that time. Yet these two officers, as we see in the above letter, regard that as the immediate cause of the disasters which have afflicted the Bank."

Even after this shock, such was the vitality of the Bank, that I have no doubt it might have revived and prospered but for the late fatal resumption of specie payments.

It is undoubtedly true that the only lawful and proper banking is the payment of specie. But where by any cause a suspension once takes place, the time of resumption is a question of expediency depending on many circumstances, on the position of the Bank itself—the position of its neighbors, the position of other Banks in other sections of the country; just as health is the natural condition of men, but if by accident we are sick, prudence must decide when we may venture out without the danger of relapsing. The Bank of England continued its suspension for twenty-five years, and if it had been forced into a premature resumption would have certainly fallen a second time. Now neither the Banks nor the community of Philadelphia, nor the banks nor the communities with whom Philadelphia principally deals, were ready for resumption, and in my judgment the project and the execution of it were equally unfortunate.

I was in town during that period, though merely as a private spectator, and it seemed to me that the true position and the only safe policy of the Bank was this:—The new administration of the government of the United States will find itself on the 4th of March with very small funds, and its policy will be if possible not to encounter at once the debateable question of a national Bank, whatever may be its disposition hereafter. If then the Bank of the United States is in a position to do the public business temporarily, it will from its extensive connexions throughout the Union be more useful than any other existing institution, and may thus gradually become one of the fiscal agents. To accomplish this, it must be in a situation of strength on the 4th of March, 1841, and should reserve its powers for that period. Hitherto the Banks believed that they had been contending against an administration of public affairs hostile to the interests with which Banks are most connected. A great political change has taken place, but the effects of it on the public interests cannot be seen till the new men come into power. Wait then for that moment, see what the new administration intends to do for the country, what relief it means to afford, and then concurring with its measures, you may resume permanently. Until then the Bank of the United States was not obliged to resume. The Legislature had declared of all the Banks, that if they did not resume on a certain day, their charters were liable to forfeiture, but that did not affect the Bank of the United States When the charter of that Institution was passing through the Legislature, the provision, common to all the other Banks authorizing the Legislature to alter or repeal it at pleasure, was inserted. But I then declared that I would not receive it on such terms, and unless that provision were stricken out, the bill need go no further. Accordingly it was stricken out, and when this very question, whether the Legislature has a right to declare a forfeiture for the non-payment of specie was recently brought before the Courts, the Judges unanimously declared against the power of the Legislature, on the very ground of this rejection of the clause.

The Legislature, it is true, had fixed the 15th of January as a day of resumption. But that day had been so fixed because they were in session, and had wants which the Banks alone could relieve, so that the Legislature was much more in the power of the banks than the banks were in the power of the Legislature. How easy was it for the banks to say to the Governor, you want to borrow $800,000—the State breaks on the first of February unless you can borrow it—you can borrow it only from us—and if we lend to you and resume specie payments, we inevitably break ourselves. Let us agree that neither shall break. Authorize a suspension beyond 15th January, and we will protect you on the 1st February. This would have been wise and easy. But instead of this course the banks resumed—then lent the $800,000—and then broke down immediately.

Believing the resumption unnecessary as well as inexpedient, I think that all the borrowings of the bank, both at home and abroad, for the resumption, were very unfortunate. They complicated the affairs of the bank, they embarrassed the other banks, and were at last wholly ineffectual.

One of the reasons which made them ineffectual, was the publication of the report of the 1st of January, 1841, giving a particular list of its assets without the means of estimating them, and calculated to inspire doubt and suspicion of solvency. In fact, just on the eve of attempting to resume specie payments, a state of the bank was put forth which made every body believe that the Bank could not resume permanently, and induced the creditors to come immediately for their money before it was too late.

These counsels I could only offer as a private citizen—had I occupied the position I once did, I most certainly would not have permitted that resumption; and though it may seem rash to say so, I have not the least doubt that but for that act of insanity, the city would have been spared the sufferings of the last two months, the Bank would at this day have been strong and safe—that it would have obtained a large portion of such Government business as was done by banks, and that its stockholders instead of deploring as they now do its prostration, would have found its condition prosperous and its stock worth five times as much as it now is.

I began by saying that I would prove that the Bank when I left it was strong and prosperous—and that its present prostration cannot in the remotest way be ascribed to me.

Do you not think I have proved it?

With great esteem, Yours,

N. BIDDLE.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

One act of John Tyler's life should especially endear him to the Whig party, namely, his refusal to vote for the expunging resolution, and rather than the doing so, even under instructions, the resigning his seat. When it is considered how fully the opinion obtains in Virginia that Legislative instructions to public servants not only palliate but justify acts done in obedience thereto, whatever may be the views entertained by the actor, the determination of Mr. Tyler to retire from his post in the Senate rather than be concerned in violating its records, was one involving a self-sacrificing principle for the good of the country, which, as we said before, ought to endear him especially to the Whigs.

Here is what he said on the occasion adverted to.

"I dare not touch the Journal of the Senate. The Constitution forbids it. In the midst of all the agitations of party, I have hitherto stood by that sacred instrument. It is the only post of honor and of safety. Parties are continually changing. The men of to-day give place to the men of to-morrow; and the idols which one set worship, the next destroy. The only object of my political worship shall be the Constitution of my country. I will not be instrumental to overthrow it. A seat in the Senate is sufficiently elevated to fill the measure of any man's ambition, and, as an evidence of the sincerity of my convictions that your resolutions cannot be executed without violating my oath, I resign into your hands three unexpired years of my term. I shall carry with me into retirement the principles which I brought with me into public life; and by the surrender of the high station to which I was called by the voice of the people of Virginia, I shall set an example to my children which shall teach them to regard as nothing, place and office, when either is to be attained or held at the sacrifice of honor."

The reply of President Tyler to the Committee of the Harrisburg Convention communicating to him his nomination to the office of Vice President, is very naturally brought up for review since his accession to the office of President. To save our readers the trouble of seeking it, we re-publish it as follows:

WILLIAMSBURG, (VA.) Dec. 16, 1839.

Gentlemen: The nomination which, as the organs of the late Harrisburg Convention, you have communicated to me is accepted, with a sensibility greatly augmented by the fact that, whilst it is a result in no way contemplated by me, it was attended with the unanimous concurrence of that enlightened and patriotic body. To have my name associated with that of the eminent PATRIOT who is put in nomination for the first office is of itself regarded by me as no ordinary honor. His long and faithful services to the country, at the council board and in the field, have won for him a distinguished name in history, and furnish the surest guaranty that, should he be elevated by the popular voice to the chief Executive office, his administration of governmental affairs will be just, prudent, and wise. With the Constitution for his guide, and the good of his country his only aim, I doubt not his exertions would be exclusively directed to uphold the one, and advance the other. The friend and supporter of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Monroe, and an immediate descendant of a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, can be none other than true to the early republican creed, and the devoted advocate of free principles and of popular rights.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER.

The reference in this Letter by name to Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, furnishes a key, the reader will perceive, to the allusion, made by the President in his late ADDRESS, to "the Fathers of the Republican school," of whom he says that Gen. Harrison (as well as himself) had been "a friend and supporter."—*National Intelligencer.*

The President has taken up his residence in the Mansion assigned to his official station, and, at the appointed hours, has received his friends there during the last two days. Among the visiters who yesterday paid their respects to him were ex-President Adams, and the Hon. Mr. Southard, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, now on a visit to this city.—*Ib.*

Ohio and Abolition.—The bill granting a Jury trial to fugitive Slaves, has been indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives of Ohio. It will be remembered that there is a large Whig majority in that branch. The "Ohio Confederate," a Whig paper, published at the seat of Government, expresses its gratification at this result.

Fatal Rencountre.—The Tallahassee Sentinel states that a fatal rencontre lately took place at Mariana, Florida, between Messrs. B. R. Bell and John Randolph, late of Edgecombe county, in this State, which resulted in the death of the latter.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE DEATH BED OF GEN. HARRISON.

A personal friend of the late President, shocked, as every body must be, at an atrocious publication in the Globe newspaper, respecting the death-bed of the lamented Harrison, has condescended to notice and reprobate it in the annexed article. We should have thought, until we saw the Globe of Thursday evening, that party ferocity would have relented on approaching a scene hallowed by the regrets of a whole nation, and would not have dared so revolting an outrage on truth and decency.

Communicated for the National Intelligencer.

SHOCKING DEPRAVITY OF A PRESS.

In the leading editorial article of the Globe of the 15th inst., among many other gross and wicked untruths, is the following shocking falsification of "the death-bed scene" of Gen. Harrison:

"The scene of his death-bed, however, showed, in the most affecting manner, the state of his feelings in regard to the matter that had engrossed them from the moment he had entered office. From persons who nursed and watched by him, it is known that whenever his mind began to wander, he gave utterance to the secret thoughts that oppressed him; and he continually recurred to the distressing scenes he had recently passed through. Sometimes he would say *'My dear madam, I did not direct that your husband should be turned out. I did not know it. I tried to prevent it!'* On other occasions, he would say, in broken sentences: *'It is wrong—I won't consent—'tis unjust.'* Again: *'These applications, will they never cease?* From different and unquestionable sources, we are informed that the malady of his heart, which broke out into expression in his partial delirium, or when his mind was abstracted in a sort of slumber, half awakened by his anguish, constantly manifested itself by uttering some snatches of sentences like those we have quoted."

Now, however much party spirit may be indulged in the official abuse of Gen. Harrison that was published against him living, there can be no excuse of, nor palliation for, such gross inventions as these after he is dead. What is here said is not only not true, but not even approximating a truth; and all these sayings imputed to Gen. Harrison are the malicious inventions of the writer for the Globe.

The Globe is again guilty of a gross untruth in saying that as to removals from office, Gen. Harrison's Cabinet differed in opinion from the President by a vote of four *for* removals, and two *against*, and that this majority voted down the President. This is all sheer invention, for it was not only impossible to remove executive officers without the President's consent, but Gen. Harrison presided over and directed every Cabinet meeting. The first removal made which settled the principle of action was that of the Collector of New York, in which President Harrison concurred with *every* member of his Cabinet.

The utmost union and harmony existed between General Harrison and his Cabinet, notwithstanding all the Globe insinuates to the contrary. The General expressed to his friends repeatedly his gratification that he had been able to rally around him so able and united a body of constitutional advisers.

The attempt of the Globe to extol General Harrison *dead*, after its innumerable personal attacks made upon him as a citizen, as a soldier, as a statesman, will pass for what it is worth; but the assertion there that he intended to keep his friends proscribed by keeping in office the men who for twelve years had monopolized *all* the honors and emoluments of the country, who were to have *nothing*, while his enemies had *every thing*, or that he intended to sanction, by a continuance in office, the conduct of the men who had prostituted the power and purse of their places to keep their monopoly up, is all pure fiction, which he himself pronounced so in the many removals he himself made and was making up to the hour of his illness.

I took my pen, however, not to discuss a principle, but to express my abhorrence of the conduct of an Editor who was not satisfied with representing a great and good man, while alive, as in a "cage," "under keepers," "gabbling to the geese and turkeys" of the North Bend, but who now makes and invents "scenes" for his death-bed, shockingly false. To prey upon the living may be in an eagle's sphere, but to prey upon the dead is for the vampire or the worm.

A personal friend of Gen. Harrison.

Very imposing Funeral honors were paid to the memory of Gen. Harrison in Newbern. At the meeting called to express the public sympathy, Judge Gaston presided, and addressed the auditory most eloquently and feelingly. James W. Bryan, Esq. was selected to deliver a Funeral Oration.

A letter from Cincinnati says: "Mrs. Harrison had reached that city on her way to Washington the morning on which the intelligence of the President's death reached there. Her bereavement has been sad indeed, but she bears it, I am informed, better than, in her infirm state of health, could have been hoped. Most of her family are near her to support and comfort her, and if the sympathy of a whole nation can avail, we may hope that her loss will not be altogether irreparable.—*Balt. Patriot.*

The few members of Gen. Harrison's family that were remaining in Washington, departed from the city yesterday. The sympathies of a nation will follow them, and as soon as that nation can express its disposition through the constitutional channels, we trust the family of Gen. Harrison will receive a testimony more substantial than words.—*Madisonian of Tuesday.*

It is said that, on going to Washington, Gen. Harrison was very much surprised to find that there was not a *Bible* in the President's House. He declared that it ought to constitute a part of the furniture; and said that out of the first appropriation made for the Executive Mansion, he would cause to be purchased the best that could be procured, and have written in it, "*To the President of the United States, from the People of the United States.*"—*Raleigh Registr.*

At a solemn funeral procession and ceremonies performed on Saturday week in the city of New York, in honor of the memory of the late President, there was one circumstance which must be remembered by all with unfeigned satisfaction. This was the appearance of the British and the French Consuls in the ranks of that procession, each carrying the flag of the country he represented enveloped in crape. This proceeding of the Consuls has given very general satisfaction to the citizens and the authorities of New York.—[*Albion.*

From one of the Editors of the North American.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1841.

Many characteristic anecdotes are related of Gen. Harrison, connected with his habits during his brief sojourn here as President. It was his custom to take early walks, and he frequently took the market in his way. On one of these occasions he purchased a new milch cow of a neighboring farmer and requested him to drive it to the President's House. The General was there to attend to the animal, and invited the farmer in to take some refreshment: procured a bowl of hot coffee, ham and eggs, and continued conversation with him about farming.

The farmer having finished his breakfast remarked to the General, You have [illegible] my cow and given me two dollas more than I asked, and a good breakfast besides; but it wouldn't be too much trouble, I should like to have a look of the President before I go. I am the President, replied the General. The farmer at first looked incredulous, having taken his hospitable friend for the steward; but convinced of his mistake with much frankness observed, Well General, I voted against you at the election, but I didn't know you then. That single remark—I didn't know you then—will explain thousands of votes cast against the General at his election.

"Man proposes, and God disposes" is an indifferent translation of a French proverb, the truth of which is realized every day of our lives. We have, however, rarely met with so remarkable an illustration of it as that which we are now about to communicate to our readers.

In the Boston Atlas of April 17th (last day last) we find the following notice:

"Mr. Haughton, the Proprietor and Senior Editor of this journal, *will sail in the Acadia this afternoon for Liverpool.* During his absence, he will leave the editorial department of the Atlas under the sole charge of Dr. Thos. M. Brewer, Junior Editor. The business transactions of the office will also be conducted by Dr. Brewer, as his authorized agent and attorney."

Before the Acadia sailed *that afternoon* Mr. Haughton was no more! He died of apoplexy, at noon of that day.

National Intelligencer.

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns; Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Lustrazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains; Black Silk Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doeskin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Marseilles Quilts; Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gamberoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Jeans; Satinetts; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Boots, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugars; Molasses, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47 3t

VALUABLE FLOUR MILL AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 5th May, at the Market, at 12 o'clock, I will sell at Auction, a third interest in the New Flour Mill, Known as Blount's Creek Mill. Terms at Sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Agt.

April 27, 1841.

DUPONT'S GUN POWDER.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Manufactory of DUPONT'S GUN POWDER, offer for sale to dealers every description of this article of Manufacturer's terms. They have now landing, KEGS FFn, FFFn, FFs, FFFs, and NP, and will be regularly supplied to extent of demand.

BROWN & DEROSSET.

Wilmington, April 21, 1841. 47 6t

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR MAY, 1841.

D. S. GREGORY & CO. MANAGERS.

$50,000!!! $20,000!! $10,000

UNION LOTTERY!

CLASS THREE FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, May 15, 1841.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	50 Prizes of	$100
1 ditto of	20,000	50 ditto of	50
1 ditto of	10,000	50 ditto of	40
2 Prizes of	5,000	65 ditto of	30
1 Prize of	2,477	&c. &c. &c.	

THIRTEEN DRAWN NUMBERS.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130

Ditto	ditto	of 26 Half	ditto 65
Ditto	ditto	of 26 Quarter	ditto 32 50

35,295 DOLLARS.

VIRGINIA LEESBURG

LOTTERY.

CLASS G, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday May 22, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$35,295	1 Prize of	$100
1 ditto of	10,000	1 ditto of	50
1 ditto of	5,000	1 ditto of	40
1 ditto of	4,000	40 Prizes of	25

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $100

Ditto	ditto	of 25 Half	ditto 50
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Quarter	ditto 25

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000

And 100 of $1,000.

UNION LOTTERY.

CLASS 4, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday May 29, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

3 Prizes of	$25,000	10 Prizes of	$100
1 Prize of	5,000	20 ditto of	50
1 ditto of	2,080	85 ditto of	30
100 Prizes of	1,000	&c. &c. &c.	

75 NUMBER LOTTERY—12 DRAWN BALLS.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $100

Ditto	ditto	of 25 Half	ditto 50
Ditto	ditto	of 25 Quarter	ditto 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,

Washington City, D. C.

☞ An account of each Drawing will be sent as soon as over to all who order as above.

April 15, 1841. 47 4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1841.

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The 1st of May, the day on which we proposed to strike from our list and sue or expose all delinquents of five years standing, is at hand. Owing to indisposition and absence from home, we have not yet found time to make a list of these worthies, and it may be a week or two before we do. Almost every paper we open is alive to the subject of the injustice and impositions practised upon Editors, and some of them are taking stronger ground than we to remedy the grievance.

It is certainly matter of surprize and grief to us, that after the appeal we made in January last, any single individual remains our debtor. How much more when we find that with all our exertions, not one-fourth of what was then due has been paid. If we could make a personal application to each one, we should doubtless find, as happened with those whom we saw on our late visits to Richmond, Anson, and Cheraw, that *nine-tenths* of the whole would pay, and pay cheerfully. But personal application is impossible in the great majority of cases, in consequence of their scattered and remote residences. But is not the obligation stronger on those who are out of our reach, (we put it to their honor,) to make good their part of the contract, after ours has been fulfilled to the letter! However reluctantly, we shall be obliged to regard those who pay no attention to our claim, as deliberately intending to defraud us, and treat them accordingly. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. EDMUND DEBERRY.

Election to take place on THURSDAY the 13th day of MAY, 1841.

Above we have placed the name of our late high-ly respected Representative, as the Whig Candidate for Congress, in accordance with the *unanimous* nomination of a numerously attended Convention, held at Rockingham on Tuesday of last week. The proceedings of that Convention will be found in another part of this paper.

We need not say one word to our Whig readers upon the propriety and fitness of this nomination. All acknowledge the value of those qualities of firmness, integrity, practical good sense, and sound judgment, which make EDMUND DEBERRY respectable and respected in his official character; and of his irreproachable morals, which distinguish him in private life. All equally acknowledge the obligations which the Whigs are under to him for the strength which he has imparted to the good cause in the District. With these considerations, it is not surprising that he should have received a unanimous nomination by the Delegates of all the Counties in the District, nor that the nomination should be welcomed by the people whom those Delegates represented.

What we would particularly express upon our readers, is, the necessity of going to the polls on the 13th of May, and inducing their neighbors to do the same, to ratify this acceptable nomination. Our opponents have brought out no Candidate, and they profess to have no intention to bring one forward.—In this they may be sincere. But when we point to the rally made on the day of the last August election, in favor of a gentleman who had not been publicly announced as a Candidate in opposition to Gen. Dockery, the Senator from Richmond and Robeson, and when we ask you to recollect that nearly the whole vote of the party was cast for that gentleman, we supply you with a motive for vigilance and activity. What was done in that case, may be done again, and we have no doubt *will* be done, if you are disposed to rely so fully upon your known majority as to absent yourselves from the polls. Recollect, that it is a busy season of the year, that it is an unusual period for an election; that there is no avowed opposition; and you cannot but see that these are grounds for apprehension that many will not go to the polls. Is it not *your* duty, then, we ask each reader, not only to go yourself, but to exert all your influence to induce your neighbors to go with you? A faithful soldier should never sleep upon his post, or permit his camp to be surprized. Let us not only guard against such surprize, but show our worthy leader that we properly estimate his services, by giving him a full vote.

THE FIRE AT NORTH BEND.—In our last it was stated, that the late dwelling house of Gen. Harrison at North Bend, had been destroyed by fire. This was the statement which was circulated throughout the country on the authority of passengers in a steam boat which passed whilst the house was on fire. We are happy to state, that subsequent information shows that the extent of the damage was greatly exaggerated. The building took fire, but by the timely and extraordinary exertions of the numerous Irish laborers on the Canal in the immediate vicinity, only the upper story of the west wing was destroyed, with a few articles of furniture of inconsiderable value. But for the generous exertions of the noble hearted Irishmen, the whole building must have been destroyed.

RHODE ISLAND.—The whole Whig Ticket, Governor, Lieut. Governor, two Congressmen, State Senators, and a large majority of the members of the Lower House, were elected on Wednesday last, without regular opposition.

VIRGINIA.—We have returns of the Election from only a few counties. For Congress, it is almost certain that Gov. Gilmer, Whig, has beaten Garland, Conservative, in the Albemarle District. Dr. Mallory, Whig, is elected in the Norfolk District, without regular opposition. Mr. Botts, Whig, also in the Richmond District; and Barton, Whig, has beaten Lucas. A Whig gain.

For the Legislature, the returns render it probable that the Vans will have a majority.

The New York Charter Election, took place a few days ago. The Loco Foco Candidate for Mayor was Mr. Morris, who, as Recorder, or Judge of the City Courts, took such an active part in the Glentworth conspiracy. For visiting the house of a citizen at midnight, and seizing a sealed package of papers, which he afterwards opened, he was removed from office by Gov. Seward; and to reward him for his sacrifices in the cause of his party, he was put up for Mayor. He was elected by a majority of only 436, (not 6 to 800 as stated by the Loco Foco papers.) The majority of his predecessor last year was 1617, which shows that even some of his own party were not satisfied with a man who could be guilty of such high handed outrages, committed under the cloak of justice to promote party purposes.

BANKS.—The Van Buren party, having succeeded so well in breaking down the United States Bank, seems disposed now to wage war upon "ALL the Banks." It is fortunate for the country that the viper's fang has been extracted—that the *power* to do evil is no longer equal to the *will*. What they can do, however, they will do, we doubt not, if we may judge from a sample in the last North Carolinian. The effort is there made, to produce suspicion, distrust, and prejudice, against our own State Banks, carefully avoiding any direct charge, for that might be disproved, to the confusion of its authors. There is the unsupported *insinuation*, that our Banks *may* have been mismanaged like the Pennsylvania U. S. Bank; that their officers *may* have appropriated the funds to themselves, &c. &c.; and the article winds up as follows:—

"The people ought to demand an investigation of the affairs of all the banks. We are not to be misunderstood: We are not seeking to create popular prejudice against those institutions. But they ought to be looked into. Let those who have done well, merit and *receive* public approbation; Let the others receive public censure. If the managers of our North Carolina Banks have been guilty of no peculation—no prostitution to selfish purposes—no improper favouritism—they ought to seek investigation and seek it anxiously. We make no charge against the officers of our State institutions. We have not investigated their affairs. We hope that an investigation will be sought, and will prove them to have been honest and faithful."

Again, the Editors say, in another article—

"We opine, that *time* will show, some ugly "business transactions" with the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and some bad management, if no worse, in some of our Banks."

What sort of investigation, we would like to know, would the Carolinian have? Twice each year, an investigation is actually made by the Directors of every Bank and Branch into the condition of its affairs, and once a year, the Stockholders, including the State, the great Stockholder, look carefully into the doings of Directors and Officers; and then again the Legislature has its turn once every two years, to overhaul Stockholders, Directors and Officers. At the last Session, the Committee of the Legislature propounded a great variety of questions as to the management and condition of the Banks, all of which were answered by those Institutions to the entire satisfaction, so far as we have heard, of the Committee, the Legislature, and the public, and, greater than all, even of the Carolinian itself. Is that not enough for the Carolinian? Would it have another investigation now? And if so, who is to make it? If the Legislature were in Session, or even about to meet, or had not just adjourned, the proposition for investigation might have the semblance of fairness and sincerity. But no earthly good can grow out of it now, for it is near two years before another Session, at which only could any thing be done to promote the object which the Carolinian pretends to have at heart. We are most egregiously deceived, if any one of our Banks will shun investigation at any time.

To show the enormity of the injustice which might be done by such insidious attacks as the Carolinian makes, if it had the weight of character to back its assault, we will suppose a case. Suppose an individual, or newspaper, were to insinuate, that, because Robinson murdered Suydam in New Jersey, it was highly probable that the Editors of the Carolinian had murdered some body also; or because a sheep had been stolen, or a hen-roost robbed, they also might be sheep stealers or robbers of hen-roosts. Suppose the insinuation were accompanied with a distinct disclaimer of any intention "to create popular prejudice against" the Editors, or to make any "charge" against them; but at the same time it were urged in the strongest manner that "an investigation" ought to be made; and an intimation that if the Editors did not go before a Grand Jury and prove their innocence, it would be presumptive evidence that they were guilty.

What is this case but the case which the Carolinian has made out against the Banks? Would public opinion for a moment tolerate such a gross outrage upon individual rights? No more should it tolerate the unmanly insinuations of the Carolinian against Institutions in which every individual in the State is directly interested. The State has more than a million of dollars invested in the Banks, and the remaining two millions are owned by her citizens. The State's income from them is equal to about one-seventh of all the taxes. If the Carolinian and its party could succeed in destroying their credit, the effect might be, not only to deprive the State of its capital, but to impose new taxes to supply the place of the income from this source. We may hope that the ability is not equal to the disposition to do this mischief.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.—In compliance with the promise made in our last, we have inserted in this paper two of Mr. Biddle's letters in answer to the Report published last week. We regret to give so much space to these letters, but justice seemed to require it. There are two more letters, which, if we find time, we will condense, instead of publishing in full.

As to Mr. Biddle's defence, in many respects it is satisfactory, but in others it is a failure. To cite no other case, we were staggered with his declaration, that he paid the Bank, "for the sake of peace and kindly recollections," the enormous sum of $321,000, which, as he asserts and proves, he was not bound, either legally or equitably, to pay! This is more than we could swallow. There must have been some powerful motive to preserve "peace" with the Bank, to induce him to buy it at such a price. The Boston Courier says,—

"The manner in which Mr. Biddle accounts for his refunding the money, is really amusing. He insists, that the bank had no claim on him for it, either legal or equitable; yet he freely hands over the petty sum of $320,000, out of mere generosity, and with as much indifference as he would put a fip into the hand of a beggar. He did it "merely as a proof how far ancient and kindly recollections of the bank prevailed over selfish considerations!" Indeed! We wonder it Mr. Cowperthwait and Mr. Wilder (or Mr. Dunlap) gave away upwards of $160,000 each, from the influence of the same noble inducements! These are really the most generous acts, expressive of the strongest contempt of money, that we recollect ever to have known. These gentlemen deserve, each a leather medal, and we will send them one, if they will only be so good as to transmit us, gratis, fifty or a hundred thousand dollars each."

By the way, the North Carolinian seems greatly concerned at the disclaimer, in our last, of any special regard for the Bank, since its charter as a State Institution. That article was penned by the friend who had charge of the Office during the Editor's absence. It is only erroneous in giving too old a date to the Editor's indifference to the Bank. When it was chartered by Pennsylvania, and for some short time after, we did hope, that it would still be able to accomplish some of the good purposes of a National Bank. We had, too, a sympathy for a *State* institution with which the *National* Administration was waging an improper and unnecessary war; and we had an affection for it on account of the good it had done. We discovered, however, in due time, that it could not answer the valuable ends of a National Bank, and that its policy was bad. We have, in consequence, ceased to extol it, and especially have we regretted that many of the Whigs permitted themselves to be provoked into any defence of it, or connection with it.

It is proposed by the Editors of the National Intelligencer to issue a weekly edition of their paper, at the exceedingly low price of $2 per annum—we should think too small a compensation for value rendered.

FOREIGN.—*Very Late.*—The arrival of the Steamer Columbia, at Boston, furnishes London and Liverpool papers to the 3d inst. We have seen Bell's London Messenger of that date. The political news is only interesting as it is more and more pacific towards the United States. The imprisonment of McLeod is still spoken of as an "all important question," but one which it was expected would be settled amicably. The subject had not been further agitated in Parliament, whose proceedings are void of interest.

Cotton had declined ⅛ of a penny, and the sales were small,—only 34,000 bales within the two weeks ending on the 2d. Uplands are quoted at 6 to 7⅞. (equal to 11 to 14½ cents.) Flour was dull also. The news produced a fall of ¼ cent in cotton at New York on Wednesday last.

President Harrison's Inaugural is published in full or in part in all of the English papers. In all circles it is well spoken of.

LATER.—The Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday last, with dates to the 8th inst. No news, except that the Steam Ship President had not arrived at Liverpool, and had been out from New York 27 days. Cotton was unusually dull.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.—A letter received at Savannah from Florida, conveys unfavorable intelligence. Tustenuggee, who went out to bring in his people, has failed to return; and other Chiefs in whom Gen. Armistead had confidence, have become lukewarm, and the general impression is, that the business of emigration will wind up with another summer campaign.

An Express rider with the mail, was shot between Tampa and Fort Clinch. His horse arrived at Fort Clinch, with two balls in the mail bags.

Mr. Calhoun is *stamping* it through the South. We learn from the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer, that he arrived there on the 16th inst. and on the afternoon of that day, in consequence of an intimation through the city, that he would make a speech, a large crowd assembled to hear him. The Enquirer says that publ expectation was greatly disappointed at his labored effort of two hours' length. We are not surprised. This making a speech in cold blood, without even a dinner to warm it, in a strange place, and in favor of a party of which after what he has said of it, he cannot but be ashamed, must have been an up-hill business. He left Columbus for the West on Sunday the 18th.

A false statement is going the rounds of the Van Buren papers, that the "*mileage* alone" of the members of Congress to the Extra Session "will amount to near $200,000!" This is something more than *half true*, as we find in the annual appropriations a uniform sum of $154 000 for "travelling expenses to and from the seat of government."

But what one of these worthies who are now so vociferous against the *expense* of an Extra Session, ever thought to complain when Mr. Van Buren called an Extra Session in 1837? Not one! If the Extra Session of Congress shall succeed in accomplishing any measures for the good of the country, we cannot be mistaken in the character of the people, in asserting that they will sanction all the expense incurred in calling it together. Indeed, if it appear that the public faith would suffer, without an extra session, in consequence of the failure of the last Congress to provide means, that consideration alone would justify the expense.

THE GLOBE.—Nothing can be more absolutely nauseous than the praise which the Globe is daily lavishing on Gen. Harrison. After having abused him when living as a granny, a dotard, an imbecile, a coward, confined in an iron cage, gabbling among his geese in the farm yard, with every other opprobrious epithet and charge that malignity or mendacity could invent, that paper is now engaged in showing that he was the very personification of all that was noble and generous! The public may well ask, what is the object of this unblushing falsification of all its own assertions? It is done for the purpose of bringing odium upon the Cabinet, under the pretence that it was the Cabinet which removed certain officers, against the will of the President. If the object could be better accomplished to-morrow by slandering Gen. Harrison again, it would be done without scruple or hesitation, and we do not despair of seeing it done yet. Already have its statements in regard to pretended complaints against removals by Gen. Harrison, been contradicted by Col. Croghan and Benj. Ogle Taylor, Esq. and as fast as they are put in tangible form we may expect to see others disproved, and then the Globe will return to its abuse—"the hog to its wallowing in the mire."

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.—If the charges made against this establishment be true, it must be the most abominable sink of iniquity ever heard of. Swartwout succeeded in robbing it of $1,250,000, whilst he was Collector, and it was proved that other officers under him knew of his roguery whilst it was in progress. Hoyt, who succeeded him, did not pocket more than from one to two hundred thousand of *the public funds*. But an officer who addresses the present Secretary of the Treasury through the New York Express, asking a full investigation, says it can be proved,—

That thefts of goods from the public stores have been committed with the knowledge of some of the officers:

That the same kind of goods have paid not less than two different rates of duties on the same days, some free and some dutiable, and that this was done for corrupt purposes:

That some of the officers have detected others in attempting to pass goods as free which are subject to a heavy duty:

That gross incompetency prevails in certain parts of the appraising department, and the grossest partiality in relation to passing goods; the question being not as to their real value, but as to *whom* they belong:

That charges of bribery are openly made in the Public Store by officers to other officers, and the time, circumstances and so forth, are matters of perfect notoriety in that department:

That the grossest oppression has been practised in the rate of storage and cartage charged to the merchants, and that in one case amongst a thousand instances, the sum of four dollars has been exacted on a single package, and that this was paid rather than to have trouble, and further that this and other abuses were reported to the late Collector and suffered to pass without notice:

That the laborers nominally attached to the public store have been for a long time employed in digging cellars, making gardens, and performing other services for certain officers of the Customs, while they were paid from the public funds.

The Express says that the author of these charges may be fully relied on. We trust that the Secretary of the Treasury will probe the matter to the bottom.

The President receives visiters on business daily between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. After the latter hour he receives visits of compliment, of friends, and of strangers who desire to be presented to him. The courtesy and urbanity (habitual in him) with which he receives his fellow-citizens, make the most favorable impression on all who approach him.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Convention of Delegates from the several Counties composing the 7th Congressional District, held at Rockingham on the 20th instant, for the purpose of nominating a suitable Whig Candidate to represent the people of said District in the 27th Congress of the United States, on motion of Gen. Alfred Dockery, E. J. Hale, Esq. of Fayetteville, was chosen to preside over the body, and, on motion of Col. Thomas Waddill, John W. Huske of Cumberland, Davidson Hearne of Stanly, John H. Montgomery of Montgomery, E. S. Hubbard of Anson, J. A. Dumas of Richmond, John W. Cameron of Moore, and Hector Currie, of Robeson, were appointed Secretaries.

The Convention being thus organized, and the objects for which it had assembled being explained by the President, the Delegates appointed by each County in the District were called, when the following answered to their names:—

From Richmond.
John Bowdon.
J. A. Dumas.
F. Dumas.
A. G. Bauldin.
Alex. McDonald.
J. Ewin, Jr.
Gen. A. Dockery.
Stephen Panky.
Solomon Morgan.
James P. Leak.
John W. Leak.
John C. Knight.
Col. J. W. Covington.
A. McCaskill.
Capt. M. L. Douglas.
Thos. Gibson.
Capt. D. B. Brown.
Duncan McLaurin.
John McNeill.
Chas. Malloy.
Col. J. C. McLaurin.
Alex. McKinnon.
Arch'd S. McKay.
R. J. Steele.

From Cumberland.
E. J. Hale.
John W. Huske.

From Robeson.
John Gilchrist.
John McNair.
Hector Currie.

From Moore.
Duncan Murchison.
Col. Dugald McDugald.
John W. Cameron.
George Hunsucker.
John R. Ritter.
Dr. S. C. Bruce.
Alexander Ray.
Neill Dunlap.

From Montgomery.
Thos. Pemberton.
Dr. J. H. Montgomery.

From Stanly.
Davidson Hearne.
Parham Smith.

From Anson.
Alexander Little.
Thos. S. Ashe.
E. S. Hubbard.
Hez. Raiford.
Col. Wm. G. Smith.
Col. Joseph White.
Maj. Calvin Myers.
James B. Lindsay.
Capt. Y. Allen, (F. F.)
Joseph P. Smith.
Jacob Hubbard.
Capt. John D. Green.
Capt. Joshua H. Morse.
James Howell.
Col. Thomas Waddill.

It was then proposed that the Convention proceed to the selection of a Candidate, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Delegates from each County be entitled to one vote for every hundred Whig voters in such County.

On motion of Col. Thomas Waddill, the Convention then adjourned for ten minutes, to give the Delegates from the several Counties an opportunity to confer together, prepare their votes, &c. At the expiration of which time, the Convention reassembled, and the votes of the several Delegations were reported by Gen. A. Dockery as unanimous for the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY.

On motion of Thos. S. Ashe, Esq., it was then

Unanimously Resolved, That this Convention, having entire confidence in the integrity, patriotism, and genuine Republican principles of their late well-tried and faithful Representative, the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, do present him to the Whigs of the 7th Congressional District as a suitable person to represent them in the 27th Congress of the U. States.

It was moved by Joshua H. Morse, Esq. that a Committee, consisting of one member from each Delegation, be appointed by the Chair to wait on Mr. Deberry forthwith, and inform him of his nomination by the Convention. Which motion being put and carried, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, to wit: James P. Leak, Joshua H. Morse, John Gilchrist, Thomas Pemberton, Parham Smith, John W. Huske, and S. C. Bruce, Esqs. The Committee proceeded to fulfil their mission, which having done, they returned and reported that Mr. Deberry had accepted the nomination of the Convention;—also, that they had invited him to honor the Convention with his presence. Mr. Deberry was then introduced to the Convention and invited to take a seat in the body; after which he arose and returned his grateful acknowledgments to the Delegates, and through them to their Constituents, for this repeated proof of their confidence and esteem, in his usual chaste and felicitous manner.

The following Resolutions were submitted by John W. Leak, and unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That this Convention cannot separate without an expression of its deep and sincere grief for the loss which the Country has sustained in the death of its venerated President—the Civilian and the Soldier—the Patriot and the Statesman—the man of the People—whose thoughts in death as his actions in life, were devoted to the welfare of his beloved Country and her admirable Constitution.

Resolved, That whilst we cherish the memory of the departed, it alike becomes us to give expression to the perfect confidence we feel, in the wisdom, patriotism, and faithfulness to the Constitution, of JOHN TYLER, now President of the United States; and to pledge to his Administration, whilst conducted in accordance with the pure principles of Republicanism under which it came into power, our most hearty and zealous support.

It was then

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and other Whig papers throughout the State.

On motion of A. Little, Esq.,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to the President and Secretaries for the manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

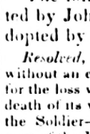
There being no further business before the body, the Convention, on motion of D. McLaurin, Esq., adjourned *sine die*, with an exhortation from the Chair to continued vigilance and activity on the part of the Whigs of the District.

E. J. HALE, *President.*

JOHN W. HUSKE,
DAVIDSON HEARNE,
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY,
E. S. HUBBARD,
J. A. DUMAS,
JOHN W. CAMERON,
HECTOR CURRIE,
} *Secretaries.*

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

FOR SALE—A GOOD JACK.

THE owner would be willing to trade him for a good Barouche or Carriage, and deliver in the lower part of the State. For description and terms, address O. P., Holly Springs, N. C.

April 22, 1841. 47 2w

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John G. Miller, to be Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

William Pelham, for the State of Arkansas.
Benjamin A. Ludlowe, for the District south of Tennessee.

ATTORNEYS OF THE UNITED STATES.

George C. Bates, for the State of Michigan.
Balie Peyton, for the Eastern District of Louisiana.
Joshua A. Spencer, for the Northern District of New York.
Justin Butterfield, for the District of Illinois.

MARSHAL.

Silas M. Stilwell, for the Southern District of New York.
Thomas W. Newton, for the District of Arkansas.

COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

Willis H. Arnold, for the district of Pearl River, Mississippi, vice Isaac W. Jewett.

LAND OFFICERS.

Ralph Guild, Receiver of public Moneys at Jackson, Missouri, vice Felix G. Allen.
Nathan Webster, Receiver of Public Moneys at Natchitoches, Louisiana, vice Benoits Laurents.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

ASHEBOROUGH CONVENTION.

By the following letter it will be seen that the Convention, called at Asheborough, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for Representative of this District in the next Congress, failed in its object; and that, consequently, we are to choose between two Whigs—Mr. Rencher and Jonathan Worth, Esq., of Randolph:

ASHEBOROUGH, April 12, 1841.

The undersigned, delegates from the Counties of Chatham and Davidson, have been invited to attend a Whig Convention to be held at Asheborough on this day, appeared here and proposed to the delegates from the county of Randolph that they had come here upon their invitation, and were ready to go into Convention to settle upon a Whig candidate for this Congressional District, when the delegates from Randolph refused to go into Convention, alleging that their number was too small: Whereupon, we agreed to return home without making any nomination, believing as we do, that the Whigs of this District are satisfied with the Hon. ABRAHAM RENCHER, the candidate already before the people.

SAMUEL L. JONES,
R. B. OWENS,
H. R. DUSENBURY,
Delegates from Davidson.

J. H. HAWKINS,
JOHN T. PETTY,
DAVID CLEGG,
A. H. DISMUKES,
JOSEPH BYNUM,
WM. C. CAMPBELL,
JOHN HARMON,
ATLAS J. BYNUM,
JOS. J. RIGSBEE,
JEHU PEOPLES,
EDW. CARROLL,
HUGH B. GUTHRIE,
Delegates from Chatham.

True.—"Superficial reading"—says the New York Review—"is the greatest intellectual disease of our age, generation, and country."

MARRIED,

In Marlborough District, S. C., on Tuesday evening, 20th instant, by the Rev. Nicholas Ware, Mr. GEORGE W. DRAUGHON, Merchant of this place, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of Mr. Geo. Hodges, of the former place.

In Asheborough, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, by J. M. A. Drake, Esq., Dr. WM. B. LANE to Miss FRANCES McCAIN, eldest daughter of Hugh McCain, Esq., Clerk of the County Court of Randolph.

In Chatham County, by the Rev. John T. Brame, JOHN E. NETTLES, Esq., of Haywood, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Hardy Goodwin, of that County.

In Cheraw, by the Rev. Mr. Coit, the Rev. HUGH McLAURIN of Moore County, N. C. to Miss ELIZA McNAIR.

In Marlborough District, S. C., on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Henry Covington, Capt. EVANDER B. EASTERLING to Miss MARGARET GAY,—all of said District.

In Portersville, Tennessee, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. Thos. Boswell, MURDO MURCHISON, Esq., merchant of that place, to Miss JANE E. HOOD, daughter of Robert Hood;—all of that county.

At the residence of the Rev. O. B. Brown, Washington City, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, R. J. POWELL, originally of North Carolina, to Miss ALMIRA, daughter of the late Arvin Wood, Esq. of New Lebanon, New York.

DIED,

In this town, on the 20th instant, Mr. WILLIAM WIDDIFIELD, a native of Philadelphia, but for the last 20 years a citizen of this place.

In Sampson county, on the 20th inst., Mr. HARDY DRAUGHON, in the 75th year of his age. He was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church.

At his residence on Drowning Creek, Richmond county, on the 20th instant, Mr. JOHN McNAIR, Sen., in the 71st year of his age. Mr. McNair was a man of exemplary piety. He was loved and much esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances, and most by those who knew him best.—*Com.*

In Hillsborough, on the 22d, after an illness of several weeks, in the 19th year of his age, ALFRED MOORE TAYLOR, the only remaining son of Maj. John Taylor.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 17th inst., after a long and painful illness, Col. EVAN ALEXANDER, aged about 44 years, formerly a member of the Legislature.

At his residence in La Grange, Fayette County, Tennessee, on the 14th of March, STEPHEN K. SNEED, Esq., in the 47th year of his age. Mr. S. was a native of Granville County, N. C.

In Tallahassee, Florida, Gen. STEPHEN MILLER, formerly of Duplin county.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—APRIL 28.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 60	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	7 a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 9½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 26	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 12
Corn.	55	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$5 a $6½	Sack,	$1 90 a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7½ a 8½	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 22.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 2 00 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 25 a 27; Rice 3 00 a 3 25.

CHERAW MARKET—April 20.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 1 a 10½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Charleston 9 to 11½. Corn 51 to 55. Flour 5½ to 6. Checks on New York 1 per cent. premium.

Cotton at Columbia 8 to 10½. Corn 70 to 72. Flour 6 50 to 7 50.

Cotton at New Orleans 8½ to 12½. Total receipts to 14th inst. 571,120 boles, against 761,871 to same date last year.

The Columbia South Carolinian is regarded as the peculiar organ of the dominant party in South Carolina. It goes to the full extent of the most violent measures in support of what is denominated the sovereignty of the State. The following paragraph exhibits a touch of its quality:

"Let the Congress of the U. S. be admonished by our acts, that, when they pass a fifty million bank and protective tariff, they must pass it with a bill for a standing army of one hundred thousand men."

This, though not in verse, belongs to the heroic measure. Of the same sort are those emphatic lines, so expressive of resolute determination:

"Whoever dares these boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face!"

Balt. American.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 14.—Schrs. A. F. Thorn from New York; Lodi from ditto. 16.—Schrs. Corinthian from Bristol, R. I., Wm. Hart from New York, Julia from ditto, Oscar from Fall River, Mass. 17.—Brig Majestic from Porto Rico; Schrs. Counsellor from Porto Rico, Mary from Charleston. 18.—Schr. Sarah Ann from Topsail Inlet. 19.—Brig Wm. H. Tallman from Charleston; Schr. Constellation from Philadelphia. 20.—Schrs. Chas. M. Thompson from Newport, R. I., Kendiskeag from Key West.

DEPARTURES.

April 15.—Brig Roman for Baltimore; Schrs. Medium for Charleston, Thetis for Matanzas. 16.—Br. Schr. Dunmore for Harbor Island, Schr. Challenge for Fall River. 17.—Brig Splendid for Porto Rico; Schrs. Venus for Philadelphia, Pizarro for N. York, Wm. Hart for ditto. 21.—Schrs. Julia for New York, Batavia for Havana, Lodi for Waldoborough.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

T. H. BYRNE & CO.,

HAVE taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. H. Hooper, on South side of Hay Street, near the Market House, and have just received an assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware,

&c., and will keep constantly on hand best Oak Tanned LEATHER, such as Sole, Wax, Belt and Skirtings; Kip, Calf, Sheep and Deer Skins, handsomely dressed; all of which will be sold low for Cash or exchanged for Country Produce. Highest prices will be given for good Oak Bark.

—ALSO—

Will keep a supply of superior 4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS, manufactured by the Phœnix Company of this place, and will receive orders for same by the Wholesale.

April 27, 1841. 47-4w

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SUPPLY of Doctor Brandreth's *VEGETABLE PILLS*. They are so well known in this county that comment is not necessary. For sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

April 21, 1841. 47tf

NOTICE.

THE FAYETTEVILLE RIFLE COMPANY, and all favorable to the same, are requested to meet at the Town Hall THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, according to adjournment.

A. E. HALL, *Sec'y.*

April 28, 1841.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clk.*

April 28, 1841. 47 3w

A Curious Fabric.—A number of years ago, M. Habenstreet, of Munich, an old officer, amused himself by directing the labor of caterpillars within a limited space, and succeeded in producing an entirely new and curious kind of fabric. These caterpillars are the larva of a butterfly known by the name of *finea punctata*, or, according to other naturalists, *inea padilla*. Their instinct leads them to construct above themselves a covering of extreme fineness, but, nevertheless, firm enough to be impenetrable by air; which covering can be easily detached from them. The inventor made these insects work on a suspended paper model, to which he gave exactly the form and size which he required. He thus obtained, at pleasure, among other articles, square shawls, of the dimension of an ell; shawls two ells in length and one in width; an ærostatic balloon, four feet high by two in horizontal diameter; a lady's entire dress, with sleeves, but without seam. When he wished to give to the fabric any prescribed shape, all that he found necessary was to touch the limits which ought not to be passed with oil, for which the caterpillars have a natural repugnance, so strong that they will not come in contact with it. The fabric, although perfectly consistent, surpassed the finest cambric in lightness. The balloon which we have mentioned weighed less than five grains. The warmth of the hand was sufficient instantly to inflate it, and the flame of a single match, held under it for a few seconds, was enough to raise it to a very considerable height, whence it would not descend for half an hour. When a shawl of the size of a square ell had been well stretched, it was blown into the air by means of a small pair of bellows, and then resembled a light smoke, subject to the slightest agitation of the atmosphere.

Boston Mer. Jour.

An Incident on Lake Erie.—Mackenzie in his life of Commodore Perry, while describing the battle of Lake Erie, and the horrible carnage on board the Lawrence, relates the following incident. In the hottest of the fight, Yarnal, the 1st lieutenant, came to Perry, and told him that the officers in the first division under his command were all killed or disabled. Yarnal had received a wound in the forehead and another in the neck, from which the blood flowed profusely over his face and person, while his nose, which had been struck by a splinter, was swollen to a most portentous size. Perry, after expressing some good humored astonishment at his tragi-comical appearance, sent him the required aid; but soon after he returned with the same complaint of a destruction of his officers, to which he replied, "you must endeavor to make out by yourself; I have no more to furnish you." In addition to the other oddities of Yarnal's appearance, some of the hammocks were struck in the nettings, and the contents of the mattrasses, chiefly stuffed with the down of flag-tops or cat-tails, were distributed in the air, having much the appearance of falling snow. This substance, lighting on Yarnal's face, and attaching itself to the blood, gave it as Dr. Parsons describes it, the appearance of a huge owl. When he went below at the close of the action, even the wounded were moved to merriment by his ludicrous appearance, and one of them exclaimed, "The devil is come for his own."

Boston Jour.

Fashionable Bonnets.—Straw bonnets are all the rage on Chestnut street. Not fine ones, but coarse. Coarser the better, such as a farmer's daughter could make in half an hour in a field of rye stubble, but which she would hardly wear, except in pressing the rich udder or in gathering up the luscious fruit during strawberry season. They cost *only* $10 or $15, and the coarser the dearer, especially when so *porous* that peas run through and horses mistake them for fodder. We heard of an incident last week, but vouch not for its authenticity. A lady in passing along Chesnut street, was accosted by a gentleman, and while engaged in an eager and hurried interchange of *sentiment*, her bonnet was rudely torn from her head by an emaciated and hungry cab-horse! Distressing to relate, he not only used up the straw, but with it disappeared some of her artificial *head ornaments!*

Philadelphia North American.

The Prophetic Dew Drop.—A delicate child, pale, and prematurely wise, was complaining on a hot morning, that the poor dew-drops had been too hastily snatched away, and not allowed to glitter on the flowers like other happier dew-drops that lived the whole night through, and sparkle in the moonlight and through the morning onwards to noon day. "The sun," said the child, "has chased them away with his heat, or swallowed them up in his wrath." Soon after came rain and a rainbow, whereupon the father pointed upward—"See," said he, "there stand dew-drops gloriously reset—a glittering jewelry—in the heavens, and the clownish foot tramples on them no more. By this, my child, thou art taught that what withers on earth, blooms again in heaven." Thus the father spoke and knew not that he spoke prophetic words; for soon after the delicate child, with the delicate brightness of his early wisdom, was exhaled like a dew-drop into heaven.

A Singular Case.—The Pittsburg American of the 3d inst. states that a man in Lewistown was supposed to have died from over-eating and drinking, and, from some awkwardness in putting him in the coffin, which had been procured, he was suffered to fall on the floor. The shock had the effect to knock life again into him, for he immediately rose to inquire what they were about. He has refused to pay the *funeral* expenses, and the coffin maker and others have brought suit against him for their bills. This will be a new case, hardly to be found in the books.

Naturalization.—An *honest* emigrant asked another, during the election in November last, "What have you made, Jamie, since your arrival here?" "Ah! sure, but a paltry six bits," said the other; "for havn't I bin employed all the while getting out me papers to vote?"

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 hhds. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general AGENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and convenient wharves, with four spacious docks, for the safe-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these facilities, and a determination to use every exertion to promote the interest of those who may favour him with business, he hopes to receive a portion of the public patronage.

JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 2-tf

Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wilmington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

MULBERRY TREES AND SILK WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 5000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, at 10 to 15 cents per Tree, according to size. The Trees were grown in the vicinity, and are now in fine condition for transplanting. He also offers for sale 500,000 SILK WORM EGGS, at 25 cents per thousand. The Eggs are the product of healthy Worms, and of the superior variety termed Pea Nut. They spin their Cocoons in 24 to 28 days. Orders by mail (post paid) will meet attention.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10, 1841. 36tf

NEW BOOKS.

HOWITT'S Rural Life of England; Howitt's Visits to Remarkable Places; The Wilhelm Meister of Goethe, by Carlyle; Sowing and Reaping, by Mary Howitt; Dearborn's Byron's Works; Etiquette for Ladies; Laws of Etiquette; School Books, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir! a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest! a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Beal's Hair Restorative.

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to "effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Ground Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

☞PRESS FOR SALE.☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Amelia Willis vs. Heirs at Law of Simon Willis, deceased.

[PETITION FOR DOWER.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Patrick Willis, Matthew Freeman and Sarah his wife, John Willis, and Dorothy Willis, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, successively, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to answer this petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them, and a Writ of Dower granted according to the prayer of the Petitioner.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of February, 1841.

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

March 23, 1841. 43-6w

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

D. D. WELLS & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Childains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.

J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 1, 1841.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

IMPORTED FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence 1st of March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis—or in the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Giasanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly Turk mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in handbills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to avoid, but no liability will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841. 36 tf.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chated backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and relieves morbid and pernicious sweatings, removes chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free mild expectoration, removes pain in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, if the natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsboro street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup, for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe, from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, as I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON

Principal of the Donaldson Academy

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Stomach, Bile Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the bowels and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by those that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have fully taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitacks that I ever have used. I have also recommended them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy cure. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and credulousness, are levelled without distinction. Town and country are alike filled with their praises. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and even when unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are a Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine,* as they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Feverand Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Worms, Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Inward Piles, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics, which class of Medicines a very great variety has been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has been by the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or anything *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, indeed it will be found the most delicate and effectual medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.